Some shout "Harrison," some "Cleveland," some "Fiske." Now hear our slogan:

This amount buys a handsome, well-made, fashionable Suit-the same Suit we have been selling at TWENTY DOL-LARS.

Come and see these Suits. You can't afford to stay away. One dollar buys a \$2 Fancy Flannel Shirt-a great bargain.

5 and 7 W. Washington St.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

ANKAKEE

Are on Indianapolis, and many prominent citizens are daily visiting it. What have we to favorably impress them! In the new Union Depot, although unfinished, visitors can see an elegant, commodious and well-adapted station. Jackson Square and the elegant blocks surrounding it clinch the first good impression. If the visitor happens to hit the open cars to ride up town, sees the new State-house, the Soldiers' Monument (under construction), the Cyclorama, the beautiful homes on all our northern streets, the fine lawns, his impression must be good. Woe betide the stranger who rides through this city in a carriage. The gas companies have left the streets where mains are laid in the most horrible condition. Many streets where two mains have been laid are streaks of mud and two ridges of clay, dotted with holes of all depths. Washington, Illinois and Pennsylvania streets are nearly impassable for carriages. Some of our paved streets north are left with the accumulations of months of dirt on top of the blocks; some enterprising sitizen will turn the hose on, and a ride over a street that should be a pleasure becomes a nuisance. Let's have the gas companies put the streets in the condi-tion they found them, regulate the citizen who abuses himself and family by using the hose, and that fiend, the street-sprinkler, should be taught that it is his mission to lay the dust, not to make mud-holes.

CINCINNATI AND RETURN. July 19, good until the 21st to return, and including

ssion to Exposition, \$3. Chicago and return.....\$5.00

Tourist tickets to all health and pleasure resorts at very low rates. TIME CARD.

CHICAGO DIVISION. 7:10am 12:05no'n 5:20pm 11:20pm 3:25am 10:38am 3:30pm 6:13pm

Pullman palace cars, elegant reclining-chair cars, and parlor cars between Indianapolis, Chicago and Cincinnati. For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all information call at Union Depot or the Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian Sts.

J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

Programme for the Meeting of the German Emperor and the Russian Czar.

BERLIN, July 17 .- On the meeting of the Czar and Emperor William the German squadron will proceed to Cronstadt and form in line opposite the Russian war ships, in readiness to fire salutes on the arrival of the two monarchs at the Peterhof Palace. During the Emperor's stay court morning will be abandoned. His Majesty will visit St. Petersburg on Friday, review the troops on Saturday and the fleet on Sunday, leaving on Monday for Stocholm.

The Neue Freie Presse, of Vienns, attaches importance to the Emperor's proposed visit to Sweden and Denmark. It believes that the Emperor's purpose is to attract to Germany the sympathies of those countries, which have hitherto been extended to France.

Emperor William's Biography.

BERLIN, July 17 .- Baron Roggenbach will compile the late Emperor William's biography. It is expected that Empress Frederick, Queen Victoria, the emperors of Austria and Russia. the King of Italy, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and a large number of scientists, artists, statesmen and army officers will contribute articles to the

Supposed Drowning of Two Children. PERIN, July 17 .- John and Bennie Ailts, aged four and seven years, sons of a groceryman. went to Baily's lake yesterday afternoon to gather flags, and have not been heard from. They were observed on the shore of the lake early in the evening. Parties are now dragging

General Boulanger.

PARIS. July 17 .- General Boulanger is improving. The congestion of the lung has not insreased, and he is free from fever. Notwithstanding the protests of his physicians he persists in talking continually.

Foreign Notes. Cholera prevails to an alarming extent among

Europeans at Hong Kong. Advices from Shanghai say that after an enormous sacrifice of money and labor, all efforts to slose the breach in the banks of the Hoang Ho river have been found to be futile.

The Dowager Empress Victoria is engaged in

reorganizing her court. Her Majesty will remain in Berlin or Potsdam until she finds a suitable castle on the Rhine in which she can reside with her daughters. Queen Victoria has purchased the villa Pal-mieri, at Florence, which she occupied during

her recent sojourn in that city. The amount paid for the property was £24,000. The report that the villa had been purchased by Queen Natalie was erroneous.

The explorer, Burton, in an interview stated that he believes the white Pasha who has arrived in the Bahr-El-Gazel province is Emin Bey, and not Henry M. Stanley. He thinks that Emin Bey is striking northward. Mr. Burton is of the opinion that Stanley's force is not strong enough to attempt an attack upon Khartoum.

The Amalgamated Wage Scale. PITTSBURG, July 17 .- W. C. Conemeyer, a prominent iron manufacturer, stated to-night that there would be no more meetings of the Western Iron Association, but it was probable that a new association of manufacturers west of Pittsburg would be formed in the near future.

10 per cent lower than Pittsburg. A meeting of iron manufacturers of the Mahoning valley was held at Youngstown, O., this afternoon, and it was resolved to continue the lockout indefinitely. The firms represented were Brown, Bonnell & Co., the Mahoning Valley Iron Company, McCurdy & Co., the Youngstown Rolling Mill Company, the Trumbull Iron

The organization will arrange a scale of wages

The officials of the Amalgamated Associations were notified at noon to-day that the scale had been signed by the North Chicago Rolling-mill Company, Northern Bay View Mill, and the Faison Iron and Nail Company, of Niles, O. The Chicago mill is one of the largest in the country. The Falcon works will resume at once, giving employment to 500 men. This is the first break in the Mahoning valley.

General Sheridan.

Nonquitt, Mass., July 17 .- The following ulistin was issued at 8 P. M.: "No noteworthy change has occured in Gen. Sheridan's condition during the last twenty-four the day has been comfortably passed. He has relished his food and partaken of a sufficient mount. His pulse continues to be of good tenton, and his cough is seldom annoying. "WASHINGTON MATTHEWS,

"HENRY C. YARBOW."

WHEN INDICATIONS. WEDNESDAY-Cooler weather; local rains, followed by fair weather in the evening.

He smiled a sickly and misfit smile, As he looked about the place, And had a don't-you-forget-it look In his rubicund, round face.

The reason for that was that he got into the wrong shop. When he struck THE WHEN his misfit smile changed till his mouth looked like a slice out of a watermelonbut it fit! So did the plain and figured Marseilles Shirts which he got. Elegant summer goods those.

THE WHEN

The half-price Hat sale is going with a rush. Don't get left.

THE PRISON ASSOCIATION.

Reform Movements in the South-Hon. C. H. Reeve Attacks the Marriage Laws.

Boston, July 17 .- The day begun with paper by R. H. Dawson, of Alabama, ex-President Hayes being in the chair. Mr. Dawson said it was the first time Alabama had been represented in the association, but the issue of prison managment is agitating the State from end to end. The lease system must go where slavery has gone and where the dram shop must go. [Applause.] No man should have charge of convict labor who has a nickel's interest in it, The present Governor is in full sympathy with prison reform, and the penitentiary is being thoroughly remodeled. Convicts are worked in the coal mines, and a day's work is two-thirds of a freeman's day's work. They work overtime for pay, and many send money to their families. They have schooling from 7 to 9 o'clock in evening. The mortality has been frightful. One year it was 41 to the 100, and the best he could do was to make it 3 to the 100. The average for the last five years is 5 to 100 for colored people, and 2 in 100 for whites. Forty-seven per cent. of the convicts are sick when received, 33 per cent. being incurable.

Dr. J. A. Scouller, superintendent of the Illinois State Reform School, presented the report of the standing committee on preventive and reformatory work. He said that classification is the first necessity in reformatory work, and there must be room and money enough. To put the corrigible and incorrigible together is a crime. Criminals are a distinct class, not windfalls from humanity. The way to stop having them is to stop breeding them. Dr. Scouller's address was full of the spirit of courageous work for reform, and was received with warm ap-

C. H. Reeve, of Plymouth, Ind., presented a paper on the care of dependent children. Mr. Reeve said that the class of dependent children is largely made up of foundlings, illegitimates, orphans of the very poor, with a few better orn, who become waifs from various causes. In the cases of nearly all of them, except the last, there is more or less mental deficiency or deformity in the brain substance. This is in-evitable because of the very conditions from the inception of the child until it becomes a public charge. Mr. Reeve attacked the civil marriage contracts, saying of the State that, no matter who comes for a permit, the strong or the weak minded, the sound and healthy or the deformed, the millionaire or the hereditary pauper, all are given a permit alike, and this civil contract is thus fully completed by sanction of law. If a man wants to run a locomotive, or practice medicine, or plead in the courts, he must submit to a rigid examination as to his fitness for the position, and be able to pass one. But when one comes forward to get a permit to enter into a contract the most sacred that can be assumed, that vitally affects the bodies social and politic as well as corporate, not a word is said. All are licensed. The church regards marriage as a holy covenant. It makes little or no inquiry as to caudidates. So we have shocking view of marriage upheld by church and state. A constant increase of pauperism and crime must follow. The energies of each succeeding generation are exhausted in making plasters to cover the sores created by their predecessors. The usages of church and state regarding divorce are moral and social ulcers. Mr. Reeve said the state should rear the neglected children together, but should bind them out as soon as good places can be found. Laws should be passed to prevent the production of paupers and criminals as at present under our lax marriage laws.

In the afternoon the association visited the Women's Prison at Sherbourne. At the evening session the report of the standing committee on criminal law reform was presented, signed by Prof. Francis Wayland, of New Haven; Frank B. Sauborn, of the Massachusetts charities, and Z. R. Brockway, superintendent of the Elmira (N. Y.) reformatory. The committee recommended the following subjects

for practical legislation: The substitution of indeterminate sentences in all cases, even for minor offenses, the extension of this sentence into perpetual confinement for incorrigibles, making it merely restraint without penal features in cases of habitual drunkenness, insanity or the like; the removal of criminal administration from all connection with politics or popular elections, and the speedy completion of trial and the prompt execution of

S. R. Brockway also presented the report of the standing committee on prison discipline. Its feature points are summarized: Real protection is the first object of punishment or imprisonment. The question of prison management hinges on the question of the best means to be used in the accomplishment of this end of protection. Certainty of discipline conduces to the formation of that individual and public mental habitude which constitutes the instinctive re-

pulsion for crime. Mr. Brockway defined the criminal as one whose character and environment are out of adjustment, and the problem of reformation he declared to be the proper adjustment of the criminal to the healthy circumstances of free social life. Reformation is secured when there is a reasonable probability that the criminal will live in liberty in harmony with law. Of 2,728 young felons carefully examined by one examiner, 57 per cent, were apparently without sense. Mr. Brockway while prayers and so-called religious practices were common among criminals, and while they have some regard for the religious dogmas they have been taught, they lack spiritual sense. After diagnosis, classification of prisoners might be made on a basis of their ascertained character; scientific classification is to be had by study of the criminal, and not of the crime. Under existing circumstances. Mr. Brockway does not advocate any radical changes of the present statutory separation of prisoners. He holds that the fundamental principles of social contact in free society should prevail in the association of criminals, with the important

modifications which penal necessities may sug-Warden Cassidy, of Pennsylvania, one of the committee on prison discipline, dissented from so much of the report which Mr. Brockway read as related to indeterminate sentence. He be-

lieved the judiciary should fix the sentences. Fatal Railway Collision. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 17 .- Shade's creek, ten miles south of this city, was the scene of a fearful wreck at 4 o'clock this morning, between north-bound cannon-ball lin and an extra south-bound freight. The passenger was ten minutes late, and was running at the rate of forty miles an hour when the collision occurred. Both engines, the baggage and smoking cars and eight or ten cars of freight were utterly demolished. Passenger engineer Gaorge Nichols and freight firemen Wm. Cummings (colored), were instantly killed. Wm. Ruskin, engineer of the freight, was seriously injured internally. Baggage-master C. C.

ANARCHISTS SEEK REVENGE

Events at Chicago Which Recall the Haymarket Riot and Its Horrors.

Timely Discovery of a Plot Which Contemplated the Blowing Up of Several Residences and the Killing of the Inmates.

Grinnell, Gary, and Inspector Bonfield the Men Who Were Marked for Death.

One of the Men Involved in the Plot Weaken at a Critical Point and Turns Informer, Putting the Officials on Their Guard.

A STARTLING PLOT.

A Little Group of Bohemians Arrange to Revenge the Hanging of Spies Et Al. CHICAGO, July 17 .- If the four executions last November were supposed to have had a sedative effect on organized anarchism in Chicago the events of to-day have disproved it. To-day events occurred which bring the Haymarket massacre, with its attendant horrid details and its subsequent tragic events, again before the public gaze. To-day was revealed a plot which, in its results, would have been fully as blighting to life and property as was the dreadful event of the night of May 4, 1886. The public officials who had contributed their individual efforts toward the vindication of the law, as it was then sacrificed, and by that dreaded agent of assassination-dynamite.

About ten days ago a prominent Bohemian called on Inspector Bonfield and informed him that a plot was on foot, the object of which was to avenge the execution of Spies, Parsons, et al., by blowing up with dynamite the residences of Judge Julius S. Grinnell, who was State's attorney when the Anarchists were tried; Judge Gary, who was the presiding judge, and also the residence of the inspector himself, who had been the prime mover of the arrests which followed the Haymarket affair, and who furnished most of the evidence which brought four of the principals to the gallows, forced another into a suicide's grave, and sent three others to Joliet. The inspector was not slow in acting upon the information thus given, and by careful shadowing and other skillful detective work succeeded in weaving a web, as he claims, of incontestible facts about at least three men and arresting them this morning. The name of the ringleader is John Pronek, and he lives at 2952 Farrell street. He is a Bohemian and a cabinetmaker by trade. The other man is Frank Chapek, who lives at 498 West Twentieth street. He is also a Bohemian, as is the third man, whose name is Frank Chebows, a tailor, living on Zion place, and who is the informer, who told the story of the plot to the Bohemian, who, in turn, detailed it to Inspector Bonfield.

It seems that since the execution a movement was started among the followers of revolution in Chicago by which the groups which disbanded almost as soon as the Haymarket bomb burst were to be reorganized, it appears, to do business at the old stand. It was thought dangerous, in the light of past events, to have these groups composed of an unlimited number, because it would increase the possibility of informers making their appearance at the most critical periods when silence was very golden. It was concluded that each group, as reorganized, was to have no more than three members. With each of the three members well acquainted with the others who composed the group, it was thought that "squealing" in the Anarchist ranks in the future would become a lost art. The three men arrested to-day constitute a group, and in the hands of these was left, by whom it is not known, the pleasant occupation of blowing up residences until the act of last November was considered fully wiped out in blood. The group now incarcerated in the cells under the City Hall had no regular meeting place where plaus could be discussed, but they met casually as friends, and over a glass of beer concocted their brutal and bloody schemes. It was agreed that Grinnell's house should be the first one to go skyward, but not unless the ex-State's attorney was an inmate when the explosion took place. Judge Gary's house was the next one marked, and last Saturday night was the time set for carrying out the plot. It was not fully determined how Inspector Bonfield was to be removed. He was the third one on the list, and he was doomed to die with

the others, but how was not fully decided upon. The plot had made rapid advancement. Fortunately, Pronek delayed its execution to examine the premises of Judge Grinnell's house, on Aldine square, with a view to its occupants. When he reported to his companions that night the enormity of the offense began to dawn upon the mind of Chebows. He wrestled with his feelings for several days, and finally made up his mind to ask for advice from a friend. The latter hurried at once to the police department and told his story. In the houses of all three numerous weapons were found, and enough dynamite to have blown up several of the largest buildings in the city. It is stated in this connection that the men were present at the Haymarket massacre, and that Pronek received a number of bombs and some dynamite from a a friend of the cause who was present. When asked to-day what he had done with this stuff, he replied quite readily that he had thrown it into the river. It is supposed, however, that the stuff found to-day is some which was given to him on that fatal evening. Pronek and Chapek were intimate friends of Louis Lingg, the bombmaker, and both were arrested after the Haymarket riot.

Chief Hubbard says there will be more arrests made to-night, but he refuses to give any further information.

Inspector Bonfield to-night, in a modest, quiet way, told the story of the plot and the capture. Said be: "A week or ten days ago, a gentleman drew my attention to the fact of a conspiracy. which included an attempt upon the lives of Judge Grinnell, Judge Gary and myself. This came to the gentleman's knowledge from a Bohemian on the West Side, whose name I decline to give. Investigation satisfied us beyond a doubt that a conspiracy had been formed. We found that three men had been to Aldine square -Judge Grinnell lives on Aldine square-on the Fourth of July, and that Judge Grinnell had noticed them there. The conscience or cowardice of one of these men could not bear the strain, and he shortly afterward gave up the secret, which then came quickly to our ears, as I have stated. We learned the whereabouts of the men without difficulty, and late last night procured a warrant from Justice Lyon for the arrest of the three. Besides Lieutenant Eliott and four of his men, we had two other officers along who speak Bo-Farrell street, where the thief one of the trio lived. We arrived there about 4 o'clock this morning, but having been informed that he had revolvers, dynamite and daggers, poisoned per-haps, we concluded not to enter, but to wait davelopments. The fellow came out about 7 o'clock. We arrested him without difficulty, he being taken entirely by surprise. His name was John Horneck, his age about thirty, and he was dressed in a bine flannel shirt. We searched Hamm, express messenger Loop and four passengers were more or less injured, but none of them is thought to be seriously hurt. The freight was running out of time.

the house, and found a small portion of dynamite there. It was the Etna No. 2. We found, also, a lot of bombs; not those manufactured for the purpose, but those pressed into service. There

were some half-dozen of them, about four inches long, of cast iron. Lieutenant Mahoney was then telephoned, and he arrested Frank Chapek, at 498 Twentieth street. Chapek's house was

not searched."

The inspector declined to state whether the fact that no search was made at Chapek indicated that Chapek was the informer, not, as rumored, Frank Chebowa, the third member of the group. "Chebowa," continued the inspector, "was then arrested by our party. In his custody was found eight half pound packages of dynamite, labeled Etna No. 2, and some bombs, the same as found, on Farrell street. Also, one fulminating cap."

The statement as given above was made by the inspector in the presence of about twenty reporters, who had been laying in wait for him for hours. He resolutely declined to say another word, but to an Associated Press representative who obtained access to him later alone, the Inspector consented to give a definite, authoritative statement as to the extent of the conspiracy. Said he: "It is a mistake to suppose that the arrests to-day imply a wide-spread, organized cabal, backed by brains, or that public buildings were to be blown up and a reign of terror attempted to be inaugurated. That is pure bosh, and the reports that I have said anything of the kind are wholly unauthorized and untrue. There are most decidedly not twenty people involved in this affair, notwithstanding statements to the contrary. It is a sort of sporadic outbreak, and involves at the outside less than half the number of persons named. These men are Rohemians, and very faw outside less than half the number of persons named. These men are Bohemians, and very few indeed of that nationality are Anarchists. It is owing to this circumstance that their plot escaped notice somewhat, and the knowledge of it came to us in a roundabout way. The others are too well watched to get so far. others are too well watched to get so far. Too much is being made of this matter. It was simply a harem-scarem, ill-matured plan by a few persons, and so far from contemplating a reign of terror, bloodshed and arson by wholesale, meant merely mischief, if possible, to three people, Judge Gary, myself, and Judge Grinnell."

Mrs. Albert R. Parsons, wife of one of the executed Anarchists, was seen by a reporter. She was told of the arrests and asked if she knew anything about the matter. She became highly excited, and stated that if there was any conspiracy it had been hatched up by the police. "They haven't murdered any Anarchists," she thirsting for more believe there was a conspiracy. in the devilish imagination of Bonfield and his minions." She grew more excited as she went on, and finally said: "If Grinnell and Gary are not killed very soon, I will kill them myself, and you can rest- assured I will not make a botch of it." Pointing to her ten-year-old son, she continued: "What do you suppose I am raising him for? I shall teach him that his father was murdered, and by whom; and those red-handed butchers had better look out." that twenty pounds of dynamite were distributed June 3 among many of the old Anarchists. It is

A morning paper says it has been secertained claimed that much of it can be traced to the members of the Central Labor Union, which interested itself in money and sympathy for the Anarchists during their trial. The detectives are firm in the belief that the present will implicate the entire brood of Anarchists. Some of the early plans of the friends of the dead Anarchists have been in the possession of the police for some time. and to-day's developments are expected to lay bare the entire scheme and plans of the plotters. In the ramifications of the plots are included as proposed victims Edmund Furthman, Capt. Schaack, Frank Walker and M. E. Stone, Witness Seliger and the jurors who convicted

the Anarchists. HISTORY OF THE PLOT.

A Bungling Conspiracy in Which Only a Few Persons Are Involved. special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CHICAGO, July 17.—The plot dates back to the time of the conviction of Spies and his comrades At that time the Anarchist leaders were loud in their denunciations of the tribunal before which the conspirators were tried, the attorneys for the prosecution, and the police, who were represented in the person of Inspector Bonfield. As soon as the terror inspired by the execution had in some degree subsided, the leaders of the red-flag movement began to formulate plots for revenge. A close watch was kept on them, and, seeing that their efforts would be futile, they subsided for the time being. Among the most active of the agitators was a wood-worker named Frank Pronek, a native of Bohemia, who was comparatively well-educated man. He spoke English tolerably well, and was also well versed in the German language, which he had learned together with the uses of bombs and dynamite, during a three-years residence in Vienna. Pronek was a personal friend of Lingg, and was an ardent admirer of the dead bomb-maker and his companions. He decided to organize a "group" similar to those of days gone by. The group was to much more limited in numbers, and was to be bound to the strictest secrecy. He found an able lieutenant in the person of Frank Chappek, who was so intimately connected with the designs of Lings, Fischer and Engel that he was arrested with them and spent several weeks in a cell. Chappek is also a Bohemian, and speaks German as well. The other member of the group was Frank Chebowa, a tailor, who is, like his fellow-conspirators, a Bohemian, but has no knowledge of any other language. This trio formed a group to which two others where admitted. They held frequent meetings and Pronek was elected "Number One," leader. The great design was to avenge the "murder" of the dead anarchists, and Judges Gary and Grinnell and Inspector Bonfield were selected as the most responsible parties and the victims. The group held frequent meetings and read works on dynamite and its uses. Pronek had a stock of the explosive, which he had procured on the days preceding the Haymarket riot. He also invented a bomb which was spherical, about three inches in diameter, made of tin, and designed to b charged with dynamite and broken glass and ignited by means of a fuse and a fulminating cap. A number of his bombs were made, beside a number of the ordinary design of gaspipe bombs, but somewhat smaller than usual. Chappell and Chebowa were furnished with dynamite and bombs, but the other members of the group were not so deeply trusted, and received none of the deadly materials. About July 1 the group had its plans in shape and began to reconnoitre. The three leading spirits did not work July 4, and celebrated the day by taking a walk to Aldine square, where Judge Grinnell resides at No. 10. They prowled around the square for some time, surveying the house and seeing how best it might be attacked. As they were leaving they came face to face with the Judge himself as he was leaving the house. The sudden encounter unbalanced them, and they gave vent to exclamations of surprise which attracted the Judge's attention. He immediately told In-spector Bonfield of the incident, saying he could identify the men if he should ever see them again. This was the first learned of the probability of a plot, and a guard was at once put upon Judge Gary's house, though the suspicions were carefully guarded from the Judge Inspector Bonfield went to work on the case, but for several days met with little success. He could learn nothing of the conspirators, and the only safety was to be found in carefully guard

ing the houses of the persons whom the Anarchists would be likely to attack. Then a prominent Bohemian citizen visited the inspector's office and told bim that he had heard vague rumors of a plot. Two days later a Bohemian, one of the members of the group, became conscience-smitten or terror-stricken. going to Bonfield, made clean breast of the whole matter. The designs, he said, had been fully prepared, and it had been agreed that each member of the group was to select his victim. There was to be no formal plan of action, except that Pronek was to tak Inspector Bonfield's life, Chapek was to murder Judge Grinnell, and Chebowa was to kill Judge

The day of the execution was fixed as the 18th of July. Each man was to select his victim and to use what means he considered best-the bullet, bomb or poisoned dagger. Should either fail and be captured, he was to die without disclosing the names of his comrades, who, on their part, were to avenge his death. The informer not only gave the inspector this information, with the names of the members of the group and a number of sympathizers, but told purpose, but those pressed into service. There how much dynamite each had and how he gen- deputy are in pursuit of the murderers.

erally protected himself. Pronek, he said, was the most dangerous of the party, and always slept with a revolver and a poisoned knife un-

slept with a revolver and a poisoned knife under his pillow.

On Monday Lieutenant Elliott and the inspector went to Pronek's house, at 2952 Farrell avenue, and made a plat of the vicinity and the easiest way of getting to the house. Then Inspector Bonfield and Chief Hubbard had a conference, and it was decided to act without further delay. Inspector Bonfield went to Justice Lyon about midnight last night, and swore out a warrant for each of the conspirators, under Section 34, Chapter 38 of the Revised Statutes. This section is usually known as the "dynamite act," and provides a penalty of not less than five nor more than twentyalty of not less than five nor more than twentyalty of not less than five nor more than twentyfive years in the penitentiary for having in possession, for any illegal purpose, any dynamite or
similar explosive. The warrants having been
secured, the inspector selected the officers who
were to assist in making the arrests, and about
3 o'clock the party started for the
house of Pronek, on Farrell street,
between Lyman and Thirty-first. Each
of the officers was provided with a photograph
of Pronek, copies of one furnished by the informer. The officers were taken to Farrell
street, and three were placed at each end of the
block to watch for Pronek's appearance, the inspector not desiring to capture him in his house
and run the risk of having a man killed with a
bomb or the barbarous knife. Meanwhile, bomb or the barbarous knife. Meanwhile, Lieutenant Mahoney, at West Twelfth-street station, had been directed to go to Chappek's house, at No. 498 West Twentieth street, and arrest him. The men at Farrell street waited until nearly 7 o'clock before Pronek emerged from his house and strolled leisurely toward the corner, where Lieutenant Elliott was lying in wait with three men. The Lieutenant immediately recognized Pronek from his picture and gave the signal for his arrest. Two officers sprang from the corner, while another, stepping from behind a tree, took the anarchist in the rear, and in spite of a desperate resistance he was soon overpowered and locked up at the Deering-street station.

Then Inspector Bonfield and Officer Munckasey immed in the Inspector's buggy and drove to

jumped in the Inspector's buggy and drove to Chebowa's house, on Zion Place. The anarchist was found in bed and was promptly put under arrest and taken to the Deering-street station. entered Pronek's house, where they were met by the Anarchist's wife and two children, who attempted to oppose their passage. The women were pushed aside and the officers went to Pronek's room. Over the bed was a frame containing the pistures of the executed Anarchists and under the pillow was found a large revolver and the poisoned dagger. In one corner of the room were a lot of small tin cases about one and one-fourth inches by four, which were all empty. There was a large tin can full of some substance which has not yet been analyzed, and bound with wire. Several cast-iron pipes, about four inches in length, were also found, and a small quantity of dynamite.

At Chebowa's house Inspector Bonfield found four packages of dynamite, containing eight sticks, each about ten inches in length, a fulminating cap and a loaded bomb. These were taken to Deering street, and, with the stuff seized at Krone's house, were sent to the central station. The officers were greatly disappointed at the small quantity of dynamite found in Pronek's house, as they had been informed that he had a large stock on hand. It is supposed that there is a lot more either buried in the vard or hidden in some nook in the house. A further search will be instituted to-morrow.

THE POPE'S DECREE.

Hon. John F. Finerty Protests Against Rome Interfering in Political Matters.

CHICAGO, July 17.-The letter of the Pope explaining the rescript on the Irish question has naturally aroused an unusual stir among the Irish citizens of Chicago. A reporter called on ex-Congressman John F. Finerty, the gentleman most prominent in the meeting of protest called at Battery D some weeks since, and asked him what he thought of the new explanation. "I can only say what I said when the rescript was first discussed," was his reply; "it is an interference in Irish politics. If Archbishop Walsh had taken the ground he should have taken this second letter would never have been sent. If the Irish bishops of the nineteenth century had the backbone of the English bishops of the thirteenth century they could easily have brought Leo XIII to terms. As it is, the fight falls on the people. The issue is made at last. For the last 700 years the Irish people have been suffering the tortures of the damned, because of papal interference in Irish affairs. Next to England, Rome has been Ireland's greatest political enemy; and it is on questions of politics now, alone, and not on matters of faith, that I am speaking. To have the homes of Ireland leveled to the ground; the fathers, and the brothers, and the sons butchered; the wives, sisters and daughters outraged; the infants piked or bayoneted, and all promiscuously starved, is a combination of horrors before which the devil himself must stand appalled. If that is a legitimate government-and Pope Leo XIII maintains that it is -then legitimate government springs from the devil, and not from God, and it should be opposed whether the Premier of England or the Pope is its mouth-piece. The Pope of Rome has no power to damn me or any other Catholic. His latest utterance is an outrage on Irish Catholic manhood and womanhood. The Pope of Rome, the head of the Catholic Church. is, in all matters of religion, supreme; but the Pope of Rome, an Italian prince with an Italian policy to carry out, at no matter what expense to the other Catholic peoples, is a fair subject for Irish criticism, and it is from this stand-point I criticise him. I am a Catholic-I am a believer in the Catholic Church-but I am an Irishman and not an Italian, and I am not to be

sacrificed for the needs of Italian diplomacy. Disappearance of Ex-Editor Moore. St. Louis, July 17.—A special telegram from Topeka, Kan., to the Post Dispatch says Judge Guthrie released Henry W. Moore, this morning, but he was immediately re-ar rested by constable for adultery, placed under 18500 bond. and his case set for next Monday. Notwithstanding Moore declared, after his realease by Judge Guthrie, that he would not attempt to evade the officers, and that he could be found at the Copeland, he has disappeared, and nobody seems to know his whereabouts. He was last seen in consultation with his attorney on the street. It is said that he has not seen Mrs. Norton since his release, and as Mrs. Norton will not see newspaper men, no information of Moore can be obtained from that source. Judge Laughlin did not arrive in time to be in court when Moore was released. It is known, however, that he will bring amended and strictly accurate papers for Moore's rearrest, but so long as the charge of adultery stands against him the latter cannot be arrested for larceny. It is stated that the charge of adultery will be withdrawn to enable Judge Laughlin to have him rearrested, but this is not definitely known. It is also stated that Moore is willing to return to St. Louis now, and that instead of having fied, he is simply hiding somewhere in the city and that he

will turn up when he is wanted. Mrs. Norton has also left the hotel, and cannot be found. The general impression is that they are together somewhere in the vicinity, and their lawyers say they will be on had to meet the charge of adultery on Monday morning next, when their case is called.

General Harrison to the Veterans. BROCTON, Mass., July 17.-The Veterans of the Union army, who are to tender Gen. W. T. Sherman a reception in this city, are disappointed at the inability of General Harrison to be present. He was a General in the First Brigade of the Third Division of the Twentieth Army Corps. The following letter has been received.

INDIANAPOLIS. Ind., July 12, 1888. To A. S. Glover, Esq., Brocton, Mass.: Dear Sir and Comrade-Your favor of the 28th ult. received, and I take this, my first opportunity, to express my sincere thanks for your cordial congratula tions, and for the invitation to the reunion, which you inform me, is to be held sometime in the following month. I would be pleased to go. To touch elbows with the men whom I met during the war is one of the pleasantest recollections of a somewhat busy life, and I am always glad to avail myself of such privileges; but situated as I am at present it will be impossible for me to be with you. Please accept my best wishes, and believe me very BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Shot Down in Cold Blood.

MILLERVILLE, Wis., July 17. - Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, while Chris Blatt, a prominent young farmer of this place, was mowing, he was approached by a neighbor named Secher with his two sons, each carrying a gun. Before Blatt was aware of their intention they fired at him, killing him instantly, the three shots all taking effect. The cause was an old grudge over a pre-emption clair, in which Blatt

THE PENDING TARIFF BILL

Representatives of Both Parties Agree that a Vote Be Taken on Saturday.

Republicans Will Not Offer a Substitute for the Mills Bill, but Will Leave the Preparation of a Measure to the Senate.

The War Between Lard Manufacturers Promises to Assume a New Phase.

The Senate Votes to Place Gen. John C. Fremont on the Retired List-Annual Report of the Civil-Service Commission.

THE MILLS BILL.

A Final Vote on the Measure Will Be Taken in the House on Saturday. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 17.-It has been agreed by the representatives of both parties of the committee on ways and means that the final vote on the tariff bill shall take place on Saturday next. The consideration of the bill will be concluded before that time, but so many members of the House are absent that the final vote is deferred to give them time to return to Washington. Among other absentees is Major McKinley, who is at his home in Carton, O. Mrs. McKinley has been an invalid for many years, and without a hope of recovery. Her condition has been and she has not been left alone for a moment for several years. Major McKinley has devoted as much time as he could to her society, and there was never a more devoted or affectionate husband. He is never seen at re ceptions or dinner parties in Washington, but when the House adjourns goes at once to his rooms at the Ebbitt House and remains with his wife until his public duties call him away again. Mrs. McKinley went with her husband to the Chicago convention and remained at the house of a friend on Michigan avenue. It was thought that the journey and the change of climate would do her good, but upon returning to her home in Canton she was taken so seriously ill that her husband was telegraphed for.

I asked Mr. Reed, to-day, if the Republicans would offer a substitute for the Mills bill.

"No." he said: "I believe not. I think we will vote on the measure as it now stands in the House, and leave the Senate to prepare a measure that will represent the views of the Republican majority in that body and the minority in the House."

THE LARD QUESTION.

The Fight Between the Manufacturers Likely to Assume a New Phase.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, July 17.-The fight between the pork-packers and pure lard manufacturers on the one side, and the makers of compound lards on the other, which has been pending be fore the agricultural committees in Congress during the past six months, threatens to break out more violently than ever. It will be remembered that the pork packers have been demand ing a law which will tax compound lards, and place their manufacture and sale under govern ment surveillance, and this has been resisted by the compound manufacturers, who have brought testimony before the committee tend ing to show that the article they produce is cleaner and healthier than lard made from hogs alone. The question was, a couple of month ago referred to a sub-committee of the House committee on agriculture, with instructions to take under consideration all of the measure proposed on the subject and report a new bill to the full committee. There will meeting of the committee toan effort will be made to secure a report from the sub-committee. The compound lard-makers say that the demand for a law on this subject comes from their rivals, and that the intention is to break down the export of compound lare to England, Germany, France and one or two other countries; that the pork-packers, who are instigating this fight, recently brought suit against Fairbanks, Armours and other compound lard-makers in the courts of London, which resulted in the imposition of a fine; that it is no expected that there shall be legislation at pres ent, but the object in securing a favorable re port on the bill in Congress is to induce the leg islative bodies of Germany and France to pass laws prohibiting the exportation to these countries of all the American compound lard. They say, further, that if a bill is placed upon the calendar of the House now, and should result in foreign prohibition, they will be comtake abroad the witnesses and samples they produced before the committee in Congress re cently, and show in the European courts that the American hog products exported are largely made of diseased hogs, stags, etc., and that the lard is filthy, and is impregnated with disease. They say that this will result in the keeping out of the English markets all American hog prod ucts, and that if Germany and France take legislative action against compound lards the laws they will enact will also embrace American pork and hog lard. They say: "If we go down in our trade abroad we will not go alone, but will carry down those who are now trying to ruin us." This is a very serious matter to every hog-raiser in the country, and especially to pork

THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

General Fremont Placed on the Retired List-Adjustment Under the Eight-Hour Law. WASHINGTON, July 17 .- Mr. Teller said he was not well enough to speak on the fisheries question to-day.

Mr. Allison, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the sundry civil appropriation bill, and said he would soon call it up for

The Senate proceeded to consideration of the bill to place John C. Fremont on the retired list as a major-general of the army. Mr. Reagan and Mr. Cockrell opposed the bill. Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, asked Mr. Cockrel

whether he had not voted to put Fitz John Porter on the retired list. Mr. Cockrell admitted baving done so, but if he had done wrong once, that would not justify

him in doing wrong twice. Mr. Wilson said that if the Senator admitted that he had done wrong in the Fitz John Porter case he would not press him any further. Mr. Cockrell would not admit anything of the kind. Fitz John Porter had nothing to do with

the case. That hobgoblin always came up. If a military commission examined General Fremont's record and reported that a great wrong had been perpetrated on him, and if the genera of the army indorsed that report, then he [Mr. Cockrell! would vote to restore him his rank. Mr. Wilson suggested that that could never happen: General Fremont had not been dis-

missed from the army. Mr. Cockrell corrected that statement, and said the record showed that John C. Fremont had been court-martialed and dismissed from

After further discussion, the bill was passed yeas, 29, nays, 21. On motion of Mr. Plumb, the Senate receded from its amendment to the postoffice bill, known as the subsidy amendment. The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill providing for

justment of accounts of laborers, works

and mechanics employed by the government under the eight-hour law. Mr. Stewart supported the bill, and offered an amendment to prohibit any officer of the government making any contract or arrangement whereby any workman, laborer or mechania shall work more than eight hours a day, except in special emergencies. Rejected-yeas, 15,

Mr. Dawes moved to smend the bill by inserting the words "whether engaged at a price per day or on piece-work or task work." Agreed to. was victorious in a lawsuit. The sheriff and a | Mr. Dawes also moved to insert the following words: "Any assent or alleged agreement w